NEW YORK HERALD.

AMES CORDON SEPRESS. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR ME M. W. CORNER OF HAMEAU AND FULTON STR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING

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SUSTON'S NEW THEATES, Broadway, opp

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-As You Like Ir-DRAWBERS STREET THEATER, date Burton's

SARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway And BEGADWAT VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Tue Mises or

ano, CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S ERRENADERS, ON Breadway-Erm

How York, Wednesday, November 5, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific.

NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs. olone at one o'clock. New Your Wessey Hanaup-California edition

ng the latest intelligence from all parts of the Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpe agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The News.

The election is over. After an unequalled political contest the result is known. The election of Bu change and Breckinridge is conceded. According to the returns as they came in last night the electoral vote will stand, for-

Fremont 11

All New England has gone for Fremont ; also New York and the Northwest. We are not so sure of Illinois and Indiana : we therefore give them to Buchange, which, with Pennsylvania and probably New Jer ey and California, swell his vote to the above majority. He goes into power with a large working majority in Congress.

ment. There were six candidates for the Mayoralty. Pernando Wood has beaten them and is re-elected for two years. Now give him a new city charter and we will see what he will do.

The steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult, is now fully due at Halifax. She w bring three days later news.

Additional intelligence from Mexico, detailing General Meija's movements at Operataro, and V denrei's revolutionary operations, is given in anothpart of to-day's paper. A large body of troops had been despatched against the rebel chiefs, and preparations were on foot for a vigorous campaign.
It is asserted that the orders of the President with segard to the enrollment of forced levies of mea Munister of War to discontinue them. These latter directions, however, are promptly disobeyed by the military authorities. It is stated that a junta, composed of Mexican exiles in New York, is now plotting for the elevation of Den Antonio Corona to the

Elsewhere may be found a letter from Mr. Horace Dresser to Gov. Clark, upon the questions in dispute between Virginia and New York with reference to the Lemmon slave case, which, it will be rememsubject will probably come up for argument at the November term of the Supreme Court in this city, the letter alluded to may be read with advantage by those who take an interest in the matter,

Crare's flour mill, at Marietta, Ohio, and its con tents, lockeding eleven thousand bushels of wheat, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Los estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of five thousand dollars

The Church of the Epiphany, at Philadelphia. on Monday night, by a vote of fifty-seven against torty-four, sustained the vestry in the rebuke given some time since to the paster, Rev. Dufley A. Tyng, for preaching politics from the pulpit. Dr. Tyng will, therefore, resign the postorate.

The inclemency of the weather combined with the excitement of the election, tended to check transaction in the produce markets. The cotton market was unsettled; holders were firmer, while bayers were more disposed to await the receipt of private letters and later news by the Canada, due at Hallfax. The sales were quite limited. Flour was inactive, without change in prices. Prime wheat continued in good demand at steady prices; while inferior lots were dull. Corn sold at 73c. a 74c. for Western mixed; and at 76c. far Southern yellow. Pork was heavy, with small sales at \$21 a \$21 25 the latter figure for retail purcels. Coffee was quiet, without change in prices; the stock of Rich was estimated by Mr. Scott, in his weekly circular, at 51,402 bags, and the entire stock, including mate of Java and bags of all kinds, at 84 617 Rio ranged from 114c. a 114c. Freights were Li good demand, and pretty free engagements were

MORE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF THE ACADEMY. Now that the Presidential excitement is over, the people will turn with renewed zest to the world of art, and public and sements will thrive. As to the Opera it does not appear that the negotiations of the distinguished Russian Monsieur le Baron de Stankovitch, husband of Madame la Baronne de Stankovitch, ne de la Grange, has been successful, and he has returned to Boston, leaving the third point, the re instate ment of the Chevalier Maretzek in state quo. Sc it is likely that we shall have no Opera just now The Chevalier Maretzek must remember that the rule distance lends enchantment to the view, applies equally to operatic directors and rura landscapes. The Chevaller is a great man for a erisis, but there is no crisis just now. He should confine his energies to the delectation of the indelphia, Baltimore, and so forth, and when habitants of the provincial cities, Boston, Philaare filled with music and emptied of their dollars, then he can enjoy an interval of calm repose and relaxation from his intense mental and physical labors-he can visit Ningara-listen to the music of the mighty waters, and find splendid themes for new polka in the rolling prairies and great rivers of the West. Then, when some adventurous individual has lost an immense sum of money by attempting te establish the Opera at the Academy, Max can come back, and be hailed with the applause of an admiring public. Won't that be nice?

While Max is gone we shall not want for

musical excitement. Thalberg, the great pianist, has returned from Niagara, and writes to us that it has made a great impression on him. He is suffering under a slight catarrh; but writes us thus:—" Barring this little unpleasantness, I feel myself quite strong for my election day, November 16. Niblo's Saloon, at 8 o'clock precisely, at

That M. Thalberg has a triumphant career be fore him in this country cannot be doubted. As an artist and as a gentleman-in the concert saloon and the social circle-he deserves the highest commendation.

The Presidential Election.

The Presidential election, judging from the returns as far as received, appears to have gone for Buchanan. The October Pennsylvania and Indiana elections seem to have completely reversed the popular tide, which, up to that time, had been rising and swelling in favor of Fremont, and a sort of counter revolution has followed, which appears to have absorbed all the outside floating materials of the Fillmore Know Nothing faction.

The tremendous gains of the democracy in the city of Philadelphia and other portions of Pennsylvania are wholly due to the intractable Fillmore Know Nothings-their outside ticket and their inside affiliations with Colonel Forney. Like Van Buren in 1848, they have successfully played the game of Marplot, and at all events they have had their revenge. It may be doubted whether, from their immense expenditures of money, time and labor, their game has paid for the candle; but we presume that they will consider themselves as indemnified for their outlays. exertions and troubles ten times over, in the assurance that with the aid of the Irish Catholic vote for Buchanau, the Union is safe for four years longer.

Buchanan leaves New York city and this corner of the State, on his way up the Hudson, with a plurality which will require the best re sults in behalf of Fremont in the northern and western counties to overcome. As for Mr. Fillmore, he runs in his own State as everybody, except his deluded partizans anticipated, the third man in the race, being the third even in his own city of Buffalo. Mr. Buchanan owes his election, not to the Cincinnati Convention, but to the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated Fillmore and Donelson-not to the union of the de mocracy, but to the division of the opposition forces-not to the strength of a great name and sound principles, but to the obstinate delusion of the Fillmore clique that they could carry the election up to Congress, and sell out there at a high premium

It is likely, from the reported results in Balti more, that Maryland has gone for Fillmore; but beyond that State we have yet no reason to suppose he has for himself achieved anything. He will, at all events, have the satisfaction, such a it is, of knowing that he has secured the temporary success of a party upon its last legs, by the only device which could have saved it from ntier destruction.

It may be several days yet before we can correctly classify the vote of the thirty States respectively on this side the Rocky Mountains but we have received returns sufficient to justify the conclusion that Mr. Buchanan is elected, through the invaluable services of Mr. Fillmore and his outside guerilla party. He ha eclipsed Van Buren, in his last desperate effort as a politician, and may now, like the Sage of Lindenwold, retire to the obscurity of public contempt. As for Fremont, he is yet entitled to fair trial, and his friends should immediately proceed to organize in his behalf for 1860 in ever State in the Union.

THE VOTE OF THE CITY.—It is a subject of go neral complaint that, in consequence of the large increase of the population of this city, the num ber of districts at which the votes are taken entirely inadequate to the public accommodation It is estimated that from three to five thousand electors were unable to vote vesterday, for the reason alone. So great was the crowd that delay of an hour or an hour and a half occurr o most voters before they succeeded in deposit ing their ballots. Instead of having but one hu dred and thirty-seven polls, there might be, with great propriety, twice as many. At future elections, this difficulty should be remedied.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS -During the past year or more the country newspapers have had no lack of material when with to regale their readers, in their criticisa upon the platforms and personal characteristics of the Presidential candidates : but now that the m-tter is settled, we should like to know when they are going to find materials for their editoria articles. Up to this time it has been pretty plain sailing. Nearly all the newspapers out of New York are party organs, the proprietors generally holding some small office, or picking up an odd penny or two from the official advertisement-The opposition journalist fights more flercely—he is after the office, while the other has got There is the difference between them of tiger who has had his dinner and a tiger who is hungry. The fed tiger slowly raises his huge paw, makes a blow at his antagonist and goes to sleep, while the hungry tiger is active, pliant, stealthy, vigorous and vindictive. The contrast between the fed editor and the hungry editor is exceedingly amusing to the reading public. When they get out of arguments they resort to personalities. They assail the personal character of the opposition candidate; they dig up the records of his parentage, and if they can show that his greatgrandfather was no better than he ought to be, they are filled with virtuous indignation and ask the American people—that is, their four hundred subscribers -if they will support such a wretch for the highest office in the gift of a free nation. The organ of the cardidate with the disreputable greatgrandfather retorts, and very likely tells the other edito; that a liar. In the South, sometimes they fight in the North they generally say " You're another, and so the row goes on. It is easy to see how these pleasant controversies can be artistically worked up from week to week, very much to the delectation of the public. But now comes the election, and with it the end of all the contro- with the King of Dahomey

versies. What are the poor editors to do? They are incapable of entertaining their readers with articles on general subjects—their highest flights of eloquence consist in callling Colonel Fremon a Roman Catholic or Mr. Buchanan an old fogytake these topics from them and they are plunge into despair, not knowing what on earth to write about. Deeply sympathizing with them, we sug gest the course they have usually adopted—that is, to steal all their editorial and news matter from the New York papers. It is the easies thing in the world, and results very much to the advantage of their subscribers

Revival of the African Slave Trac the King of Dahomey be Brought into Com-petition with Governor Wise?

This Presidential election has turned pretty much on the price of niggers; and now that it is over, the question stares us broadly in the face. shall the African slave be revived? shall the King of Dahomey, in the supply of niggers to the cotton States of the South, be brought into compe tition with Governor Wise?

Some of the ultra Southern democratic organin view of the extension of the area of slavery and cotton, and the necessity for more niggers are boldly preaching the propriety and expedien cy of the revival of the African slave trade Some of them are urging it in view of Mr. Bu chenan's election, and the admission of Kansas Cuba, Nicaragua, &c., as slave States; while the intense secession organs of the South Carolina blood and thunder school, recommend this trans-Atlantic traffic in niggers as really indispensable to the success of an independent Southern con federacy.

There are, however, various objections and good many difficulties to be considered in the discussion of this proposition for the revival of this direct trade with the King of Dahomey in the cash article of niggers. In the first place, this traffic stands condemned by the public opinion of the civilized world, by international treaty stipulations between this country and the grea Powers of Europe, and by the laws of the United States, as piracy. That is the word-piracy Under this broad and sweeping condemnation we have, for many years, in conjunction with England, kept a considerable naval force employed along the African coast in the suppression of this piratical traffic with Cuba and Brazil. Recently Brazil has abandoned it, and it is now limited to Cuba; but even there it is carried on in violation of the treaties and laws of Spain, and all the payards of a buccaneering business.

To restore the trade in niggers, therefore, be ween the coasts of Africa and the United States we should have, first, to go backwards a hundred years or two, and repeal the public opinion of the world denouncing this inhuman traffic as piracy. Secondly, we should have to repeal the existing laws of the United States declaring it piracy, and providing pains and penalties for i as piracy. In the third place, we should have to cancel our existing treaties on the subject with the paval Powers of Europe, and secure their consent to the restoration of the traffic, or run the hazards of the inevitable war into which the experiment would plunge us. We have not the slightest doubt in the world that the attempt to revive the traffic in niggers between our Southern States and the coasts of Africa would result in a war with England and France, as surely as will the attempt to "wrest" the island of Cuba from Spain, "if we have the power."

Such are some of the difficulties to be sur mounted before the insane project of a revival of the African slave trade can be consummated. Mr Slidell, the right hand man of Mr. Buchanan in Louisiana, has, we believe, thrown out a sort of feeler in the United States Senate on the subject; but we dare say that upon a direct proposi tion to mix up our foreign commerce with the piratical trade in the niggers of the Gold Coast, Mr. Slidell himself would say nay. We go fur-ther, and declare it as our fixed belief that neither Franklin Pierce, nor Atchison Stringfellow nor Bully Brooks would consent to couple his name with the infamy of a bill so infamous as a bill to revive the Arican slave

There are also certain domestic objections against the revival of this traffic, which must not be overlooked. Make the purchase of niggers from the King of Dahomey and their sale in the United States a legitimate business, and what becomes of Old Virginia and her home markets for her surplus niggers? For a good, healthy, full grown he-nigger she can now command twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. Governor Wise expects that, with the election of Mr. Buchanan, this good cash price will soon be increased to three, for and five thousand dollars for a single nigger, in view of the extension of the area of slavery. But re-open the nigger trade with Africa direct, and the King of Dahomey will so far undersell the Governor of Virginia that the niggers of the latter will at once become a drug in the market The King of Dahomey could deliver a cargo niggers in Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah or New Orleans at a hundred dollars a head, and make money by the operation. The consequence, in a short time, would be such a glut of niggers in all the Southern States as to reduce the slaveholders of Virginia to bankruptcy, and drive the masses of the Southern working white population to the North en masse from the overwhelming pressure of nigger slave labor in the South at ten cents a day.

The insanity of this proposition, then, of our fire-eating Southern secessionists to revive the African slove trade, is manifest at a glance. It is of a piece with the threat of Bully Brooks, to rob the Treasury-the women's rights conventions for giving the privilege of beards and whiskers to the fair sex; or the Fourierite phalanxes for making labor attractive to lazy loafers. Revive the African slave trade! The idea is as prepor terous as that other secession idea—that a disse lution of the Union would result in a millenium to the South, or that the election of Buchanar will be equivalent to a good fat office to every patriot that has gone about the country hatching lies against Fremont. Revive the African slave trade! To do it, we shall require an amendmen of the Constitution of the United States; and we are sure that upon that subject, and upon all other subjects, the great bulk of the people, North and South, are content to abide by the constitution as it is. But we are told that niggers are too scarce and too high for the full developement of the resources of the South. This idea, too, is just as absurd as that of Seward and his disciples, that African slavery is incompatible with republican government; for we hold that while the climate and productions of the South are best adapted to niggers and niggers to them-that, on the other hand, the climate and productions of the North are the natural fields for Anglo-Saxon enterprise and free white Anglo-Saxon labor, Finally, let Governor Wise cheer up. There is no possible danger of a reduction in the price of Virginia niggers from the revival of the trade

FRENCH FINANCE.—We see that the English journals which are in the interest of the French Empe ror, are much disconcerted by the revelations that have lately been made in this journal with regard to the financial operations on the Bourse, and endeavor with more zeal than address to turn them into ridicule. These admirers of Napoleo will find it no laughing matter before the trouble is over. Deficits of millions cannot be laughed away, nor can jests satisfy the public that an in stitution like the Credit Mobilier can contraven all the laws of sound financiering with impunity

We adverted some days since—when all Wal street was on tiptoe for the news of the suspen sion of the Bank of France—to the obstawhich stood in the way of that measure, and we intimated that the Emperor would in all probability exhaust every resource and strain every nerve before consenting to a step which would nfallibly recall to men's minds the terrible era of the old assignats. Whether the subsequent losses of the bank have left him or her any ch how to act is a different question. A panic, a run upon the bank may at any moment oblige her to suspend in a single afternoon; and the prelimi nary sacrifice of the speculators would not avert the catastrophe. What probability there may exist of this happening we shall be better able to judge after the arrival of another steamer; meawhile, it must be admitted that the complexion of our last advices looks very much like some thing of the kind.

Englishmen, judging France as they do their own country, commit terrible blunders. land, with a debt of nearly four thousand mil lions, is a far richer country than France, which is indebted in only one-third that sum; her mean of paying the interest being so much greater The tax required for the payment of the British interest can be levied almost without suffering, owing to the abundance of the people and the flourishing state of trade; whereas France, which has but a small foreign trade, an agriculture that is often a total failure, and manufactures chiefly of luxury, and therefore liable to great deprecia tion in times of trouble, is often severely exercised to pay her rentes. It was this difficulty which led Monsieur Achille Fould to propose to the provisional government, in 1848, the bold step of repudiating the national debt, and thus reducin the taxes fifty per cent. The government had not the pluck to venture upon such a step; and the case has been growing more aggravated ever

There are not a few persons who, from wha they know of the present Emperor, and from the inherent difficulties of the position of France. have concluded that he is the man to extricate himself by a financial coup d'état similar in charac ter to the one proposed by the Jew Fould, who is by the way, the head of the Emperor's household Such a measure would break down the legitimist and Orleanists, who are large holders of rentes and would shake every bank and banker in Europe. But the French people would be present gainers by it, and so would their unprincipled Emperor.

AFTER THE BATTLE, REPOSE.-Now that th great political conflict is over, which has engrossed for months past the public mind and disturbed the even current of men's ideas, we may expect to see the interests which have been languishin during this period of excitement again resuming their wented activity. The arts, literature and the theatres all suffer severely from contests like that through which we have just passed. They constitute the occupations, or rather the amus ments, of men's leisure hours; and they can only flourish in a period of repose. We have not a yet arrived at the French art of rendering the stage the medium of covert political satire With them the theatre is no less popular during a period of political excitement than during those intervals of forced tranquillity which are imposed on them by the despotic measures of their rulers. They find in it a means of giving expression to the pent up feelings of discontent and resent ment which they would otherwise be compelled to smother in their breasts. Any one who has visited the Continental theatres must have remarked the quickness with which every passage that can be twisted into a political allusion is seized upon. The strictest surveillance of the censorship cannot guard against the interchang of sentiment between the actor and audience for which even the most carefully excised pieces afford some opportunity. This is one of the reasons why the theatres in France do not suffer to the same extent as ours from exciting political events. A Frenchman will overturn throne in the morning, and go to witness a co medy of Scribe in the evening. With us it is different. Having nothing to trammel the free expression of our opinions, we are not obliged to seek for indirect means of giving vent to them To us the theatre is merely a pastime, and con sequently, when our thoughts are otherwise engrossed—as in the recent election—this interest is depressed in common with others which are de-

pendent upon our leisure or caprice. But much as the managers of theatres hav had to complain of the hard times which elec tioneering has brought upon them, the publisher bave had still more. There never has been greater depression in the trade than during the last three months. But few books of any interest have been brought out, and such as have been published have fallen almost still-born. No one in fact, bas had time or inclination to read; the stirring and momentous issues involved in the Presidential contest so occupying and engrossing men's minds as to leave but little opportunity for anything else.

After the smoke and din of the conflict have passed away, and people have settled down from excitement attending it, they will again betake themselves to those occupations of a refined leisure which have only been suspended in obedience to a sense of duty. It will be refreshing to turn from the scandal, the calumny and the other atrocities of party warfare, to the congenial, instructive and elevating influences of lite rature and the arts. From the disgusting and unseemly controversies regarding people's creeds and family histories, men will pass with pleasur to the consideration of subjects which appeal neither to their bigotry nor to their passions. They have had enough of the filth and aboming tions stirred up by the malice of party leaders to last them for some time, and it will contribute to their self-respect and equanimity to return to those pursuits which exercise a healthful and tranquilizing influence upon the mind.

From the announcements of the publishers we have the the promise of a rich store of amusement and instructive reading for the approaching winter. A vast number of books, historical, biographical, scientific and of lighter material, have been held over to bide this more favorable period for their appearance Amongst the forthcoming works which are destined to excite the greatest sensation from its niquant disclosures, racy anecdotes and sound re

flections on European politics and statesmen is unquestionably that of the Chevalier Wikoff. Curious as was his last literary production, this new one is said to transcend it in interest. It retails all the gossip and lays bare all the myste ries of the European courts; it exposes the hidden motives of most of the great political move ments abroad for the last dozen years, and doe full justice to the scheming, intriguing, corrupt character of European statesmen, who do not show favorably, even by comparison with our own. Lord Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, Guizot, Thiers, Montalambert and a host of other celeb rities, including Secretary Marcy and Mr. Bu chanan, are all subjected to a searching analysis by the Chevalier's pen, which, though keen as a razor, deals fairly and impartially with all. We advise our readers to be on the look out for this dashing production of our American Timon. It promises a rich harvest of amusement.

Italian Affairs-Struggles Since 1830.

France and England have suspended diplo matic intercourse with the King of the Two Sicilies, and a French, an English and a Sar dinian squadron are about to rendezvous at Mal ta. At the last accounts, he had made no change in his ministry, the public funds were fluctuating, the fortifications were being strengthened, and two earthquakes had alarmed the superstitious. The Moniteur of Paris says no intervention, no act of hostility, has taken place a yet to mar the entente cordiale. The Augsburg (Vienna) Gazette assures its readers that favorable despatches have been received from Naples and the German Journal of Frankfort publishes letter which states that King Ferdinand has sen a circular to a majority of foreign Cabinets justifying his conduct, while at the same time he i willing to send a Plenipotentiary to the new Congress at Paris. In the meantime his subjects groan under the

yoke of his unmitigated and pitiless tyranny, and

seek the sympathy and protection of the more

liberal Powers. Ever since the revolution of Paris

in 1830, they have cherished the hope of better

days, unfortunately, however, to find themselves

only the worse for every effort. That event had

given encouragement to the oppressed of almost every European nation, and for Italy it was increased in that year by the death of Francis I of Naples, Pope Pius VIII., and subsequently Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. France, however, gave no direct assistance. Its internal difficulties and the anxiety of Louis Philippe to be recognized by the surrounding sovereigns, prevented his affording the Italians the hoped for aid. Insurrections, nevertheless, broke out in Italy. In Mantua, Bologna, in many cities of the Pontifical States: the existing authorities were overthrown; and in spite of the protestations of the French Ambassador at Rome, thirty thousand Austrian troops marched into the centre of the country and restored the sovereigns of Parma and Modena. In 1832, the French troops, to protect the inhabitants of the Legations from Austrian violence, occupied Ancona, and reassured them against Pontifical absolutism, admitting, however, in August of the same year, the entrance of the forces of the Pope. A general insurrection in November was attempted and defeated yet, nothing daunted, the Italians continued their agitations for liberty. It was then that Young Italy bestirred itself under the leadership of Mazzina and Romarino, only again, however, to be overcome by the Austrians. The Powers who were opposed to the disturbances in the Peninsula, Sardinia, Austria, Baden, Wurtemberg, the Confederation of the Rhine, Prussia and Russia demanded of the Federal Directory of Switzerland the dissolution of the revolutionary committees formed by the refugees, sustaining the efforts of Mazzini; and it was compelled to yield. Numerous political condemnations followed, and the unfortunate liberals were every where pursued and arrested. The Pope strengthened his authority and changed the Sees of those prepeople were not subdued. The island of Sicily attempted to throw off its allegiance, though it had been relieved of many exactions. At Catania, in 1837, independence was declared, and it was only by the vigorous and bloody exertions of Gen. Caretto that the attempt was put down. It was followed by the loss of its political privileges and the right of representation in the National Assembly. In 1838 so much had been done to re-establish the former state of things, that France withdrew her troops from Ancona, and the Austrians occupied merely the citadel of Ferrara. For a number of years following, everything remained in a comparative state of tranquillity. In 1843, the abuses of clerical authority again

produced disquiet. An insurrection broke out at Bologua, and Young Italy once more began to stir itself. The Romagna demanded the next year of the Pope a regular administration and the fulfilment of the promises of 1831. Some re-forms in the Custom House followed in a few months, and also an insurrection at Rimini. Public instruction was also improved in Sardinis and Tuscany, and in 1846, upon the death of Gregory the Sixteenth, Pius the Ninth succeeded to the tiars, ushering in his advent by a general amnesty, and attended by a universal popularity. The choice of a liberal Secretary of State,

Cardinal Gizzi, the preparation for extensive alterations in the administration of civil and criminal justice, and his influence with the King of Naples in abolishing the military commissions, which for the previous twenty years had decided all cases of political offences, gave new heart to the Italians and were popular with the nations of Europe. His secular authority was further modified by the establishment of primary schools, institutions of benevolence and education, the administration of the laws, aid to internal improvements, and larger liberty to the press. Tuscany and Sardinia imitated in part these liberal movements, but Austria, in spite of all remoustrances, continued to occupy Ferrara. It was at this period that the liberal party in Hungary began its demonstrations, and as if by sympathy there was a movement in Turin. The next year was more eventful. Troubles broke out at Pavia and Bergamo; martial law was declared in Milan. There was the revolution in Vienna, and the downfall of Metternich. Sovereigns of the second rank, in their alarm, made concessions to their subjects, a provisiory government was formed in MHan. and the Austrians evacuated the town. The new King of Sardinia became affected by the prevailing sentiments, and called on the Venetians and Lombards to join him in a war of independence against Austria. But Marshal Radetsky, a General of great abilities, succeeded in stemming the revolutionary tide, and city after city was compelled to capitulate. Such, indeed, was the extent of his successes, and such the misery they produced, that France and England interposed with their mediation, and their offices were accepted by Austria. At this moment, however, that country was again in the vortex of revolution. Vienna was in arms; the Minister of War was assassinated, and the Emperor sought safety at Olmutz ; France was in an uproar ; Paris in insurrection; the King had fled; and the press and the savans and the Generals were at the head of affairs.

Once more the Italian patriots commenced their struggles. Sicily was in arms; and on the 27th of January, Naples joined the insurgents. The King then promised his subjects a constitu tion based on that of France, and a general amnesty for political offences, reaching back to 1830-a period of eighteen years. So did the King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Even the Pope proclaimed a constitution and two chambers. Three months afterwards the King of Naples, aided by the lazzaroni, put down an insurrection in his capital. The effect of the French revolution was still perceptible everywhere in Italy. The Parliaments were active in obtaining concessions and in forming provisional governments. At Milan, the republicans, under Mazzini, held their own. struggles and the changes of the year 1848curious events in every particular-would fill a volume.

The year 1849, however, brought with it the defeat of Charles Albert at Novaro; and the fall of Hungary put an end to all further hope of redeeming Italy. The new king of Sardinia was forced into an armistice; the republic of Rome, the Triumvirate and the Constituent Assembly fell, and Marshal Oudinot, at the head of a French army, captured the city. Louis Napoleon, it is true, in his letter of the 18th of August. asked for the Romans a general amnesty and the Code Napoleon. In the following month, his Holiness, proprio motu, promised in reply extensive concessions and a liberal form of government. In Naples, the king being thoroughly reestablished, commenced a series of persecutions against the liberal party, which have never ceased from that day to this. In Sardinia, on the contrary, the king, advised by such men as Cavour, Azeglio and Valerio, has been steadily studying the happiness of his people. Liberty of the press, toleration of religion, and the suppression of a large number of religious houses. have, with other things, effected a complete and peaceful revolution in that country, and it now stands in the first rank of constitutional States.

The sore spots in Italy at present are Naples and the Papal States. In both these the restraints apon personal liberty have become, within the ast few years, more and more oppressive. The people have in neither country benefitted to any great degree by the promises made them by their rulers, and the pledges given to France and England have not been fulfilled. In what particular form intervention will take place remains to be seen. The whole Italian race is pained to its heart's core. Every family has in some way been injured, and nothing but the presence of the French, the Austrian, and, indeed, for a time the Spanish forces, has kept down a general up-

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Church of the Epiphany of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng. Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1856. The vote of the Church of the Epiphany in this city last night to decide the question whether the vertry abouid be sustained in the rebuke given to the paster, the Rev. Dudiey A. Tyng, for preaching politics from the pulpit, resulted as follows:—For the Vestry, 57; against the Vestry, 44. This vote involves Mr. Tyng's resignation according to the determination previously agree

Crane's extensive flour mill at Marietta, with its con-

CINCIENATI, Nov. 3, 1556.

Destructive Fire at Marietta, Oli

tents, including eleven thousand bushels of wheat, was burned on Saturday night. The loss estimated at \$35,000. insured for \$5,000.

The Augusta at Savannah.

The steamship Augusta arrived here to-day, after a pessage of fifty eight bours from New York.

Markets.
FEILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania fives, 84; Reading Rail-road, 36%; Long island Railroad, 11%; Morrie Ganal, 13%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48%;

Cot'on-Sales to-day 1,800 bales No change in prices out market abows an upward tendency.

Personal Intelligence.

at the arrivals at the Clarendon we perceive that of Mr. Deiane, the maneging elitor of the London Times. This goatleman returned on Monday night from Chicago, where he has been passing the interval since his arrival-in this country. It is said that his visit to the West in connected with large financial operations, in which some influential bouses in London are interested. During the course of yesterday Mr. Delane received a great number munity. The period of his sejourn in this city is uncer-ta'n as he has only taken his rooms at the Clarendon for

few days. The announcement of the death of Hon. Cyrus L. Dun-ham, says the Latayette, Ind., Journal, was erroneous. He is lying very ill, but hopes are entertained of his re-Commodore Paulding, of the Calted States Navy, is is Washington.

ARRIVALS.

At the Clarendon—Mr. and Mrs. R. Fuller, Mire Feller, Baltimore; John Miner, Ergiand, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Chrissy, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Underhill, New York: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Merrill, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Chrissy, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Merrill, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Malcourson, Mobile; Geo. Dent. England; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Grant, Oysier Hay.

At the Metrepolitan—Hon, Richard Brondhead, U. S. Renator, Pennsylvania; Gen. J. Lane, Oregon; Hon. T. Butler, King, Georgia; Hon. C. K. Garrison, California; Capt. Pope, U. S. Army; Judge Turner, Hilandis; W. C. Corrle, South Carolina; Capt. Seranton, Washington; Gen. Vanierburgh, Philadelphia; Dr. Stewart Kennedy, U. S. Navy; Wm. Lane, Philadelphia; Dr. Stewart Kennedy, U. S. Navy; Wm. Lane, Philadelphia; Dr. Stewart Kennedy, U. S. Navy; Wm. Lane, Atthe Smithsonian—Rev. H. A. Cott and lady, Concord, S. H. S. Stewans and family, New York; Louis F. Tassistro and family, Washington; Lleut. J. C. Symmes, U. S. Army; Léeus, C. C. Stone, U. S. Navy; Charles Sudson, New York; Wm. H. Woodbury, New Hampshire; L. A. Buckner, St. Louis; Henry S. Jacot, Richmond, Va.; F. D. Lowber, Florida; Lion K. Howard, Burlington.

At the Everett House—Rev. C. R. Wyatt and Gmilly, New

philip G. Stirrip, hely and child Garacas: R. Robe, New Oreanns H. S. Durana, Racine W. Waren Learners: William
Grove, Gentueron Mas Goold, Bostoni B. H. Fyle, Philadelphilis Mrs. Parden, Rancas Haracas in eteamable Cahawha—
Hrs J.W. Smith and two children, S. Seitas, Mrs. N. Beriman
and child, C. H. Foss, W. Gyster, Thomas Markell and two-chil
dren, B. Valdo, Capt J. Cummins, Mrs. Scondel, W. Swicklend,
H. B. Major, Mrs. G. Emith, Capt. E. Davis, Amadie Beil, Mrs.
elir, child and set vant, W. B. Carrot, H. L. Howland, P. Peilla, A.
Remsona, P. Huested, Wm. Grove, R. Valdes, R. dei Prado
ohn Monger, Thos Orr, Geo Taylor, F. Robert, R. Sexton,
In the ship James Adger, from Charleston—L. S. Woot, T. R.
teney, H. C. Cohn, D. R. Comsteck, child and nurse; D. Hyan,
A. Dawson, W. C. Rockwell, T. F. Taylor, J. M. Bryan,
In the seanship Vigo, from Havre—Mrs. Brown, Seuare, Mr. B. Sequare, Dr. F. Cantoni, Mr. and Miss Rees, MrMasiler, Mr. C. Lomba, Mr. Coc., J. Toussau, J. Frondat, Mr. and
Mrs. Wagner, Mesars Vernon, Deimss, Racoie, Mrs. Ramie,
Misa A. Roulart, Mrs. S. Hanmann, Mr. and Mrs. Station, Mr. and
Mrs. Prochet and 28 second class.

From Savannah in steamship Augusta—Geo Shaffer, Mrs.
Stroup, Capt. W. W. Statish, Mrs.
Stroup, Capt. W. Swart, J. Son Magoe, W. G. Poote, Coi H. P.
Horion—and 6 in the steerage.

DEFARTUERS.

DEPARTURES. For Australia, in ship Minnebals—Mrs. Perkins, Miss Me-Lean, Miss Lyon, Robt, Adams, Thomas Dickle, Robt, McKen-zie, H. Falconer, J. Whelan, John Boyle, John Kewan, A. Dunley, M. Esmonde, W. Maye, P. Boyd, M. Royd, James Donnel, John Bonnel, Thomas Call P. Peoples, Barcey Gal-leban, W. Trimble, T. Hamilton, C. Hamilton, D. Glessach, C. R. Caldios, A. Argo, A. Lufz, W. Colgen, John Stratten, K. Stratten, H. O'Donnel, W. Galicphan, L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. So'g, W. T. Scott, R. C. Scott, Walter L. Scott, C. Lutz, and wife.

Hoboken City News

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE .- On Sunday, at about I o'clock, a young woman, named Ellen McLear, attempted to destroy herself, by drowning. While crossing to to destroy herself, by drowning. While croming to Hoboken from New York on the ferry boat, she handed ber hat and shawl to a little girl, and jumped into they river. Buoyed up by her clothing, she floated some distance, and was rescued by some persons who cause to ber aid in a small boat. Hee was taken to the station house in Hoboken, where Justice Howniax had her properly taken care of for the night. The reason of her rash attempt was, that she is a Catholic and her suffer is a Protestant, and her family oppose her marriage to him.